

WITHOUT
IRRIGATION
—THE—
Gleichen
District
has
Highest
Average Yield
—OF—
Wheat & Oats
—IN—
Sunny Alberta
In 1906
ACCORDING TO
GOVERNMENT
STATISTICS

Dep. Mr. Agriculture March 1906

The Bow Valley Call

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

THE CALL
—PUBLISHED IN THE—
Centre
of the
Greatest
IRRIGATION
Project
ON THE
Continent

Year IV., No. 39.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1910.

\$1.50 Per Year



MAYOR DR. WM. ROSE

FIRST COUNCIL RE-ELECTED

Mayor—Dr. Wm. Rose—Coun-
cillors—C. J. Bray, Thos. Hen-
derson and W. H. James

The municipal election on Mon-
day was indeed interesting and also
somewhat exciting. From the
opening of the polls at the school
house in the morning until the
close at 5 p. m. autos and other
vehicles were flying about town in
search of voters. As the day wore
on the interest became quite keen
and some heavy bets were offered,
with odds in favor of Dr. Rose at
25 to 1, and about the same for
the election of the old councillors.

Promptly at 5 o'clock Returning
Officer B. S. Corey made the usual
announcement in the presence
of all the candidates and a good
crowd of ratepayers opened the
ballot box and finally announced
the result as follows:

Dr. Wm. Rose.....	48
E. Griesbach.....	29
C. J. Bray.....	57
Thos. Henderson.....	53
W. H. James.....	52
F. C. Vigar.....	10

After declaring Dr. Rose elected
mayor and Messrs. Bray, Hen-
derson and James elected as coun-
cillors for two years he asked if
any person wanted to examine the
statement, whereupon Mr. Gries-
bach replied "No, it is all right."

There was some curious voting
revealed in counting the ballots.
There were many "plunkers" and
nearly every candidate was paired
off with each other and some com-
binations brought forth much
laughter.

The result was occasion for many
cheers and a general justification
that evening.

In order to keep a record of the
Gleichen fathers The Call invited all
the councillors to the office at 11
o'clock the following morning and
borrowing Chief Wakefield's camera
succeeded in getting W. Paul Paget
to take several photos of them,
which will be reproduced in this
paper as soon as "cuts" can be
obtained. While at this office a
reporter was successful in obtaining
a brief statement from each of the
re-elected councillors as follows:

Mayor Rose:—I was pleased at
the results, as it only bears out my
opinion that the policy the council
are pursuing has been thoroughly
enforced by the majority of the
ratepayers.

C. J. Bray:—"I have now
learned that I have many friends
in Gleichen and that they are the
sort one can depend upon. I am
well pleased with the result and
think Gleichen people want to see
the town grow, and hope we will
merit the confidence."

Thos. Henderson:—"Ok, I do
not think it is necessary for me to
say anything more than that I am
pleased to see the ratepayers of
Gleichen have some confidence in
me and the old councillors. I was
not at all anxious for election, but
will do my best for the town as
usual. I hope those who put the
gown to the unnecessary expense of
an election are now happy."



GLEICHEN'S FIRST TOWN COUNCILLORS:

Reading from left—T. H. BEACH, N. A. BRAY, W. H. JAMES, J. B. LEGGATT, T. HENDER-
SON, and C. J. BRAY. The new Council comprise the same, save that F. H. Blackburne takes N. A.
Bray's term.

W. H. James:—"The election
went as it should. The people
have shown that they are willing to
give the old council a chance to
show what they can do."

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is
supplied by F. H. Blackburne, who
is officially appointed by the Do-
minion Government:

	MAX.	MIN.
Dec. 7	21	0
8	37	15
9	37	18
10	22	0
11	20	4
12	41	18
13	45	34

The many Oddfellows of Gleichen
are pleased to hear that Bro. Mitchell
has been elected Mayor of Calgary.
Mayor Mitchell is well and favor-
ably known here, in his capacity with
the Stuart Lumber Co.

Geo. Watson was sentenced to
three years' imprisonment last
Thursday for stealing J. Bouche's
horses on the night of Oct. 13th
last, and Wm. Bolt, who accom-
panied him but confessed to Grand
Fork, N.D., was allowed to go free.
Watson is a man over 40 years of
age and Bolt only about 17. A Call
reporter saw the latter in Calgary
Friday and he stated Watson had a
control over him which he could
not resist and was sorry for all he
had done. He said the R. N. W.
M.P. would not have caught them
but for his confession. He was
afraid of Watson, who got drunk
one night and threatened to shoot
him, and he informed the police.
When Watson was arrested and he
felt free he told the police every-
thing. Bolt appeared to be very
sorry for the trouble he got into,
and was willing to make amends.
Mr. Bouche has gone to Montana
in an effort to get his horses back.
His friends in Gleichen hope he
will succeed, and many express the
opinion that our laws are of little
avail unless the loss is made good to
him.

The annual meeting of the Gle-
ichen Agricultural Association Sat-
urday afternoon was fairly well
attended and opened with Pres.
Young in the chair, who referred
briefly to the work of the past
year as being most satisfactory.
The treasurer's report was not
completed and therefore the sec-
retary could not give a full report
but promised to have it made out
and submit it to the members. The
election of officers and directors re-
sulted as follows: Pres., H. Scott,
1st Vice-Pres., T. H. Beach; 2nd
Vice-Pres., F. E. Renaud; Di-
rectors—James Young, N. Hayes,
W. Kirkup, A. D. Shore, W. P.
Evans, N. McMillan, C. A. Millie,
T. Henderson, E. Griesbach, F.
Vigar, D. Clark, F. Daw, W. Payne,
C. J. Bray and W. H. James.

As an indication of the rapid rise
of land values it may be mentioned
that C. J. Bray, of Gleichen, has an
offer to him \$125.00 an acre for his
farm property, half-mile from town,
but Charles intends to hold on as
he considers the price too low.

The peaceful quiet of Wednesday
evening, the 7th inst., was disturb-
ed by the alarm of fire, as it was
discovered that a conflagration had
broken out in I. Brook's carpenter
shop, located at the rear of J. H.
Riley's blacksmith shop, on Crow-
foot street. The alarm sent in
brought engine No. 2 on the scene
in quick time, but, alas, it was
empty, to the disgust of the big
crowd that had gathered. No. 1
soon after arrived, and, although
many believed the building was
doomed to be consumed, the fire was
soon got under control with its aid
and a tank of water brought down
by J. W. Burr, with which a bucket
brigade did some excellent work.
For a time all was chaos with the
brigade until Chief Wakefield arriv-
ed, who once more distinguished
himself as master of the situation.
It must be said that the brigade did
excellent work, but it is to be re-
gretted that No. 2 engine was not
in readiness for action, and some-
one is to blame. Just who we
leave it to the brigade or the coun-
cil to explain.

On Friday night the much look-
ed for Masquerade Ball is to take place
in the Gleichen Opera House. The
display of costumes promises to be
a spectacle worth witnessing, and
the judges' task of pronouncing the
successful masqueraders will prob-
ably be an unenviable one. The
prizes to be awarded are on show at
the Gleichen Trading Company, and
are a handsome, useful selection,
well worth the effort to acquire.
The grand march will start at nine
o'clock sharp, when all should be
present. The music promises to be
excellent, which is the incentive to
dance. Arrangements will be made to
allow spectators to witness the dance
at a moderate cost. Supper will be
served at midnight at 25c. each.
Undoubtedly this ball should be the
attraction of the season, and it is
safe to predict a large crowd.

For pure dairy cream see the
Gleichen Trading Co. 41

The water and sewer bylaw will
be fully explained tonight—Thurs-
day—at a meeting in the Dining
Room of the Gleichen Hotel.

The demand has long and noisily
confronted us that the education in
our schools shall be "practical."
Here lies the difficulty. Some say,
"Teach a child what he shall do in
after life." On the face of it this
seems a reasonable proposition. Close
examination proves it to be nonsense
—not worthy of respectful consid-
eration. Who has the prescience to tell
what a child is to do in after life—
especially a Canadian child?

If the council keeps at work
as hard as they did Monday Gle-
ichen should surely grow some in
1911.

On Tuesday H. Scott shipped a
load of horses from his ranch at
Stobart to British Columbia. They
were an exceptionally fine looking
batch, weighing from 1350 to 1700
pounds each.

Dolls from 50c to \$5 at Yates'
Drug Store.

Every family has need of a good reliable
remedy. For sprains, soreness of the
muscles and rheumatic pains there is
none better than Chamberlain's, sold by
all dealers.

A very important matter in re-
gard to the crowd who gather at a
fire wants emphasising forcibly, and
it is to be hoped that it will be
heeded in future—"If you do not
want to render help, keep silent and
don't stand gaping in the way of
those who do."

Wm. Walsh is supplying the
Gleichen Trading Co. with the best
of dairy cream, where it can be ob-
tained at reasonable prices. 41

Vote for the water and sewerage
bylaw and progress.

Ladies give your husbands a
nice box of Xmas cigars. Put up
especially for the Xmas trade. \$1
per box at Yates.

I had been outted with constipation
for two years and tried all of the best
physicians in Bristol, Tenn., and they
could do nothing for me," writes Thos.
E. Williams, Middleboro, Ky. "Four
packages of Chamberlain's Stomach and
Liver Tablets cured me." For sale by
all dealers.

FOR SALE—Six octave Doherty Organ. Two
sets reeds, eleven stops, in good order. Mod-
erate. Mrs. Finlayson, Gleichen 42

WANTED—About 10 meal boarders. \$5
weekly. Mrs. Peterson, Gleichen St. 42

LOST—Curly haired water spaniel about
months old. Collar on neck answers to
name of "Buster." \$5 reward for return.
F. A. Wallace per S.A.L. Co. Box 1 Gle-
ichen 42

THANKS

CHAS. J. BRAY wishes to ten-
der his sincere THANKS to the
Ratepayers of Gleichen who re-
newed their confidence in him, by
re-electing him as Councillor for the
current term, and hopes, by atten-
tion to duty and the best interests
of Gleichen, to merit their support.
With Best Wishes and a Merry
Xmas to all.

Yours obediently
CHAS. J. BRAY

NOTICE

Statement of Election Expenses

STATEMENT of Election Expenses of E. H.
RILEY, for the Election held on the Third day
of October, 1910, for the Electoral Division of
Gleichen:

Rent of Hall.....	\$ 27.50
Stationery and Advertising.....	50.00
Livery Charges.....	22.10
Railway fares and hotel bills.....	20.00
Total Expenses.....	\$129.60

E. H. RILEY,
Candidate

NOTICE

Statement of Election Expenses

STATEMENT of Election Expenses of
ARCHIBALD J. McARTHUR, for the Election
held on the Third day of October, 1910, for the
Electoral Division of Gleichen:

Dec. 5. To printing, advertising, hand- bills, billposting, as per vouch- ers attached, marked "A".....	458.17
" To rent of hall, tent and ex- penses of putting up and taking down, rental of chairs, as per vouchers attached marked "B".....	170.85
" To stationery, postage, and office supplies for committee rooms, as per vouchers attached marked "C".....	179.60
Oct. 13. To legal expenses in matter of official count, as per voucher at- tached marked "D".....	14.00
" To mailing and delivering copies of of rally papers to electors, and advertisement card to electors, as per voucher attached marked "E".....	\$72.00
" To salaries of stenographers in central committee rooms, as per vouchers attached marked "F".....	125.00
Dec. 1. To hire of livery, rig and auto- mobiles, as per voucher attached marked "G".....	373.00
" To rent of committee rooms, as per voucher attached marked "H".....	140.00
" To carriage of chairs, tents, etc., as per vouchers attached marked "I".....	61.75
Total.....	\$229.87

FREDERICK S. BELLWOOD
Official Agent for
A. J. McARTHUR
Calgary, Alta., Dec. 8rd, 1910.
V. W. BROWN,
Returning Officer



Money Transfers

Large or small sums may be
remitted through the bank to any
part of the world. Drafts pay-
able in any country are sold, and
amounts transferred by mail,
telegram or cable.
Rates furnished on application.



J. F. NEWTON
Manager
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Branches throughout the Dominion.
Capital and Surplus, \$5,550,000

WARNING!

The PARTY who took the Hard-
part from the Palace Hotel 1
Thursday night is known, and
unless it is returned immediately a
warrant will be issued for arrest.
40 BROSEAU BROS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
LONDON, ENG.: 2 Lombard Street, E.C. NEW YORK: 16 Exchange Place
MEXICO CITY: Avenida San Francisco, No. 50

In addition to the offices named above the Bank has branches
in every Province of Canada (including all the most important cities)
and in the principal Pacific Coast seaports of the United States.
It is thoroughly equipped for the handling of collections and
other banking business in the territory covered by these branches.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, W. R. McKIE, Manager

NOTICE

WHEREAS, by an order issued in the Supreme Court
of Alberta, under date of 8th of November, 1910, I have
been appointed receiver for the Stanton-Holme Canadian
Stock Food Company.

This is to give Notice that all accounts payable to the
said Company are to be paid to me before the 15th day of
December, A.D. 1910, or the same will be placed in the
hands of the Receiver's solicitors to enforce payment.

EDWARD WADE,
Receiver.

West End Division GLEICHEN LOTS

Located Within Two Blocks of Centre of
Town

Placed on the market November 24th, and already half the
Division has been SOLD

The Other Half, containing some of the most Valuable Property
in the Division, will in all probability be disposed of this week.

Apply Early and SECURE YOUR
CHOICE

All Lots SOLD Marked Red
on my plans

The Rapid Growth of Gleichen and the Assurance of its Future
is Acknowledged in the Manner in which the West
End Division has been Sold during
the PAST WEEK

W. H. McKIE

Real Estate Loans Insurance

This property is also listed with McKie & Henderson

THE ESTIMATES TABLED

HOW PROCEEDS OF A. & G. W. INTEREST WILL BE SPENT

The Estimate Tabled in the Provincial Legislative by Premier Sifton Show How the \$7,400,000 Will be Disposed of—Large Contribution to the Alberta Provincial Exchequer—To Pay Off Other Debts.

Edmonton, Alta.—The estimates tabled in the legislature by Premier Sifton indicate the manner in which the \$7,400,000 proceeds of the A. & G. W. and accrued interest, are to be disposed of.

The entire liability of the province on June 1, 1910, amounting to \$4,815,350, will be paid off, and the balance, \$3,156,333, less the surplus of \$305,000 in 1910, will be used in the capital expenditure in 1911.

The result of this large contribution to the provincial exchequer is that the revenue for 1911 will be more than as large again as that of 1910. In the latter year the total is \$3,078,490, while in the former it is estimated at \$6,603,177. The result will be that the expenditure, both current and capital, of 1911 will be made without incurring any permanent indebtedness, and the year will end with the province entirely free from debt, excepting what is due to the Waterways bondholders.

Among the items of expenditure for 1911 are: \$25,000 for immigration and colonization; \$7,500 for the premier's expenses attending the coronation; \$160,000 for completing the asylum at Ponoka; \$515,000 for the parliament building at Edmonton; \$50,000 for a new court house at Calgary; \$50,000 for the land titles office and additional site, Edmonton; \$58,333 towards the C. P. R. high level bridge, Edmonton; \$30,000 for the new government house.

The details of the revenue and expenditure for the coming year are as follows: Estimated revenue for the year, which includes \$3,156,433, the balance of the A. & G. W. issue, after deducting the amount to pay off the indebtedness, is set down as \$6,603,177. It is made up as follows: Estimated balance from 1910, \$305,820; Dominion subsidy, \$1,173,068; school lands fund, \$120,000; attorney-general's department, \$565,500; public works department, \$27,000; education department, \$128,500; agricultural department, \$239,000; provincial secretary's department, \$50,000; government printer, \$8,000; treasury department, \$109,400; legislative assembly, \$7,000; miscellaneous, including remainder of the A. & G. W. bond issue, \$3,319,797; telephone receipts, \$460,000; total, \$6,603,177.

The estimated expenditure is set out as follows: Civil government, \$217,230; legislation, \$57,990; administration of justice, \$428,100; public works, \$1,000,000; income, \$513,000; chargeable to capital, \$1,616,333; education, \$605,230; agriculture and statistics, chargeable to income, \$411,680; chargeable to capital, \$125,000; hospital charities and public health, \$97,000; miscellaneous, \$537,750; telephone, chargeable to income, \$408,690; chargeable to capital, \$742,025; prisoners and insane, \$145,000.

BEDOUINS ON THE WARPATH

Have Massacred the Turkish Garrison and Christians in the Town of Kerak

Con tantinople.—A telegram from Jerusalem reports the Bedouins have massacred the Turkish garrison at Kerak, a town in the Turkish vilayet of Syria, and killed more than one hundred Christian inhabitants of the place in revenge for the execution of a Bedouin chief. The Bedouins, the despatch adds, now hold the fortress in the vicinity of which there has been desultory fighting between tribesmen and the government troops for the past year and a half. Kerak, formerly capital of Moab, has a population of eight thousand, of whom six thousand are Moslems. This town is the last one on the road from Damascus to Mecca where Christians may reside. It stands on the mountains of Moab and may be seen from Jerusalem fifty miles away. There are no American missionaries there, the only missionary station being that of the British missionary society for Africa and the east. There is a branch of the organization at Essalt and consists of one missionary, his wife and one native worker.

BATTLE ROYAL AT RIO JANEIRO

The Rebels Seem to be Entirely Wiped Out and All is Now Peaceful

Rio Janeiro.—The government troops are again in control of the garrison, who composed a battalion of marine corps, numbered about 600 men, and of these 200 were either killed or wounded.

The others were taken prisoners by the destroyers while attempting to escape from the island during the night. Two hundred citizens were either killed or wounded while watching the bombardment from the streets of the city or along the water front.

Many government buildings were damaged, including the treasury, foreign office and departments of public works and telegraphs, all handsome structures.

New Good Roads Scheme

Edmonton.—Geo. Handley, Conservative M.P.P., has a novel scheme for helping to make good roads in the province. In the legislature he suggested it would be a good idea to make the new proposed electric lines carry gravel and furnish gravel cars for us along the roads on which they are entitled to run and thus help build up the roads.

Holiday Excursions

For Christmas and New Years holidays, the Canadian Pacific Railway announce a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip between all stations, Port Arthur to Vancouver, and intermediate branch lines. Tickets will be on sale December 22, 1910, to January 2, 1911, and will bear a return limit of January 5, 1911.

MINE DISASTER IN CROW'S NEST

Forty-five Men Entombed in Bellevue Collieries—Some Rescued, but Many Killed

Blairmore.—Friday night, shortly after seven o'clock a terrific mine explosion in the Bellevue mine of the West Canadian collieries entombed 45 employees in the mine with fatal results to probably half that number and terrible injuries to the survivors.

At midnight twenty had been taken from the mine, seven dead and the others very badly burnt, some of whom cannot recover.

No reason as yet can be given for the disaster, which is the worst that has ever happened in a coal mine in Alberta.

The men in the mine are all foreigners, most of them being Slavs and Italians.

The Bellevue mines are located about two miles east of Frank and four miles east of Blairmore, where the head offices of the West Canadian Collieries are located.

The company operates coal mines at Blairmore, Frank, Lillo, Bellevue, Grass Lake and Byron Creek, and owns and operates a railway to Lillo about six miles from Frank.

The shareholders are principally French capitalists in Lillo, France, and the company was organized in 1903, by J. J. Fleutot, with a capitalization of \$500,000.

A. Wierot, of Lillo, France, is president of the company and R. W. Coulthart, an experienced mining engineer, the resident manager.

It is the largest shipper in the Crow's Nest Pass, its output last year being about 500,000 tons, employing over 600 men.

Mine No. 2 at Bellevue was opened up in 1909, and a new handling plant and steel tipples was installed at a cost of \$250,000.

This is the first disaster that has taken place in connection with the operations of the West Canadian Collieries in the Pass country.

The mine in which the explosion took place was well equipped with air shafts and ventilation appliances, and was considered to be comparatively free from gas.

MUST HAVE A RAILWAY

Mr. Wright Says that Settlers Will Leave North Country if Road Is Not Built

Edmonton.—T. K. Wright, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, but now residing up in the north country along the old proposed route of the A. & G. W. railway, arrived in Edmonton recently, and in an interview concerning conditions and prospects in that country, gave some very interesting information.

Mr. Wright says that he is about 75 miles north from Edmonton, and that he went in last spring, after being in no one in the country at that time. He found the country very fertile, and the assurance that the A. & G. W. would be built there have been 150 settlers homesteaded in the section where he is located. These settlers are all men of ability and of certain means. All are from either Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, or Wyoming.

Among them they are worth perhaps \$30,000, and they settled there because they wanted to be near a road. One man was coming into that country this fall with a thousand sheep, and the others are already keeping a large number of cattle. The country is a brush country, and there are immense hay flats. On one flat Mr. Wright put up 400 tons and left 600 tons down because he learned after he started having that the road would not be built. It is blue joint hay. Mr. Wright says that all the settlers where he is will leave the country at once when they hear for certain that the road will not be built. The country is a good one, but there must be a railway to keep the people there.

CANADA'S GROWING TIME

Revenue Increased Over \$11,000,000 in Eight Months—November Good Month

Ottawa.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the first eight months of the fiscal year, closing with November 30, was \$75,875,446, as compared with \$64,656,569 for the same period last year, an increase of \$11,228,877.

During the same period the expenditure has been \$47,638,846, as compared with \$42,726,569, an increase of almost \$5,000,000.

For the month of November alone the revenue was slightly over \$10,000,000, as compared with \$8,750,000 last November. During the month there was a decrease of a little over \$500,000 in the public debt which now stands at \$478,000,000.

Preston Puts It Up to Fitzpatrick

Amsterdam.—Respecting Sir Fitzpatrick's denial that he scared off Dutch capital, W. T. R. Preston says: "I regret that evidence convinced me unwillingly that Sir Fitzpatrick actually feared the information reported officially by me as causing the withdrawal of Dutch financiers from proposed Western Canadian investments. I have nothing to retract."

Scenic Rly. from Coast to Winnipeg

Victoria, B. C.—Hon. Thos. Taylor, minister of public works, proposes a scenic railway from the Pacific Ocean to Winnipeg, passing through the prairie provinces. Letters have been sent to Premiers Scott, Sifton and Hon. R. Rogers. Favorable replies have been received.

Big Coal Lands Deal

Edmonton.—A company of eastern and western coal barons have secured three thousand acres of coal lands in the vicinity of the new town of Lignite, 35 miles east of Lacombe on the G. T. P. Senator Peter Talbot, Lacombe, is mentioned in connection with the deal.

Ottawa Adjournment

Ottawa.—A definite arrangement was made by party whips to have the Commons adjourn for the Christmas vacation from Dec. 16 to Jan. 10. Dec. 14 was first talked of, but owing to the coming in of the grain growers is has been delayed two days.

CANADA IS A NATION

STIRRING SPEECHES AT LONDON CANADIAN CLUB DINNER

Judge Grantham, on a Recent Visit to Canada, Expected to See a Colony, but Found a Nation—Lord Strathcona Speaks on the Potentialities of Western Canada—Will be Immense Strength to Empire.

London.—Lord Strathcona presided at the recent Canadian club dinner and presented two handsome loving cups to the club.

In doing so he alluded to the fact that the club had originated at the time that it took sixty days to cross the Atlantic, and the few members then had toasted themselves in the old fashioned toddy bowl. At that time the West, which now sent one hundred millions of bushels, did not produce one million, and the only dealings of the merchants were with furs from the north-west and timber from the east, and British Columbia was only known as the sea of great mountains. He emphasized the contrast of the potentialities so great that their some would look upon the present prosperity as a mere bagatelle.

The toast to the Imperial Forces was responded to by Admiral Douglas and General Sir Percy Lake.

The latter said that he had reason to be proud of his connection with the Canadian militia. It is now possible, he stated, to make comparison of the value of the force today with ten years ago, and in the future it will have an influence undreamt of in enforcing peace throughout the world.

So long as it is willing to help the Empire there is no need of a written contract. He added that he hoped to see the time when His Majesty's commission would be valid throughout the Empire.

He closed with a peroration on Daniel Webster's words that the British drum can be heard at sunrise throughout the world. The toast to the Dominion was responded to by Price Ellison, of British Columbia, who said that he was a Manchester man by birth and a Canadian by adoption, Chamberlainist and Imperialist by choice. Amid much laughing and cheering, he stated that Canada wanted the Old Country to get a move on. "We don't want to have any dealings with the United States," he added. The preference for Great Britain had been endorsed by all parties and preferential trade was sure to come.

The British Isles, he stated, dropped in Canada would need an exploration party to find them. Englishmen don't realize that Canada would soon have a population greater than the United States.

Mr. Ellison devoted the greater part of his remarks to Canadian politics and the resources of the country.

The toast to the Guests was responded to by Judge Grantham, who in a recent visit to Canada said that he had expected to see a colony but had found a nation more united and loyal than the United Kingdom, which should adopt somewhat of a more congenial tone towards the Dominion. He deplored the ignorant action of British statesmen in the past and added that the Alaskan boundary sale was a standing disgrace.

Canada will be an immense strength to the Empire if justice is done here. C. E. Drummond also responded fresh from speaking on Lancashire platforms. He stated that when asked why he had butted in at the elections replied for the same reason that Canadians had butted in in South Africa, namely the interest of the Empire.

INCOME TAX CLAUSE KILLED

Will Be Entirely Done Away With in All Charters as It Cannot be Handled Satisfactorily

Edmonton.—The Calgary charter amendments which are being rushed through in place of the Calgary charter which was adopted for six months by the committee of the whole house with only one amendment, but that an important one. The clauses passed easily into the committee came to the one relating to the income tax. In the amendments the recommendations of the Calgary city council had been to exempt all incomes under \$2000 a year. The old limit was \$1000.

Premier Sifton arose, and with very little loss of time in discussion, moved that this clause be stricken out entirely and that all incomes be exempt. This amendment was carried.

This is it said is about the only way to cut the gordian knot. The income tax question has long been a source of worry and dissatisfaction, because it had been found impossible to satisfactorily handle it. The other clauses in the amendment passed with no hitch.

The income tax was also wiped out in the Edmonton, Strathcona, Medicine Hat charters. It will be entirely done away with in all charters on the ground that in the past it has nearly always been a dead letter.

Mrs. Eddy's Estate Left to Church

New York.—According to the Post, the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy leaves practically the whole of her \$1,500,000 estate to the Christian Science Church. Henry M. Baker, of Boston, N. H., a relative is named as administrator, according to the Post. Not a dollar is left, it is said, to George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., or to Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, son and adopted son, respectively, of Mrs. Eddy.

C. W. Peterson Promoted by C.P.R.

Calgary.—Following the recent elevation of J. S. Dennis to executive duties, the position of superintendent of irrigation vacated by that gentleman has now been filled by the promotion of C. W. Peterson to this important post. The circular announcing the appointment places Mr. Peterson in charge of the maintenance and operation of irrigation canals and distributing system, also of agricultural development and colonization of the irrigation block.

SOME POLITICAL OPINIONS

Austin Chamberlain Says Trade Federation is Easiest Way to Closer Union

London.—At Lloyd's insurance against various condition majorities are made on the following basis: 9 to 1 that the government get 100 majority; even money that they get 180; 100 to 35 that they get a majority of 150. The coalition majority in the recent house was 132.

Lloyd George, speaking at Wrexham, asked if tariff reform was going to do so much for industries, how was it that the greatest centres of industry were voting consistently against it? There was only one exception, that of Birmingham, which was loyal to Joseph Chamberlain. The tariff reform victory there was a personal one. British international trade equalled that of France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Spain, Italy, Greece and Japan. He said that the government felt certain that they could make the parliament bill law so soon as they returned to the house of commons.

Speaking at Salisbury, Lord Milner complained of the apathy of the electorate. He admitted that there was some justice in the ministerial complaint that the house of lords was impotent when the Tories are in power. Unionists were not now fighting to effect a change of government, but he urged every nerve should be strained in the fight for fundamental institutions of the country and for real popular freedom.

Speaking at Old Drury, Austin Chamberlain said he became a tariff reformer not on account of the condition of English trade, but because the representatives of great nations growing up under the British flag across the oceans saw in trade federation of the empire the easiest way to closer union; because they wished to advance along that line; and because if Britain joined them they offered us preferential entry into their markets.

OPPOSITION TO NEW GAME LAWS

See No Need of Protecting a Species of Bird That Will Never Become Extinct

Edmonton.—The amendment to the Alberta Game act, which changes the date of the opening of the duck season from Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, will likely be reported in committee of the whole house again.

Robt. Shaw, of Stettler, succeeded in securing the signatures of a majority of the members to a petition requesting the date of the opening be changed back to the original date of Aug. 23.

The amendment against which the petition is directed cuts a week off the duck season and leaves only ten days. The purpose of the amendment was to prevent the all g d slaughter of ducks the first week of the season.

"There will always be ducks in this country," said one member.

"I see no need of protecting in the first week of the season a species of bird that will never become extinct, and of cutting off a week from the hunting season. The ducks only fly south to be shot by Americans on the south side of the border or go to the flats of the St. Clair river, near Detroit, where they are shot in hundreds by machine guns. There is no reason why we could not have this sport rather than some Americans."

INDIANS MASSACRED BY WHITES

Horse Thieves Kill and Burn Bodies of Fourteen Redskins in State of Idaho

Washington.—Fourteen Shoshone Indians are supposed to have been killed and their bodies, with those of their horses, burned in two trenches in Elk county, Nevada, according to a communication sent to the department of justice by T. Barley Lee, prosecuting attorney for Casius county, Idaho.

He seeks to have the department aid in bringing the murderers, said to be white horse thieves, to justice.

Rumors of the massacre drifted into Albion, Idaho, last July, according to Lee. Upon investigation the old wagons and two trenches, hastily cut, were found.

GAS STRIKE AT GADSBY

Splendid Flow Encountered at a Depth of Little Over 300 Feet by C.P.R. Boring Outfit

Gadsby.—The C. P. R. boring outfit, after going to a depth of a little over 300 feet, just outside of the railway station here, struck a flow of natural gas, which when lighted blazed up to a height of ten feet in the air.

It is understood that the company will sink the well to a depth of 2,000 feet, and is sanguine of striking an immense flow. This will be of immense value to Gadsby in many ways.

VANCOUVER IS A BIG CITY

Has Annexed New Suburb With Four Thousand Population—Population Now 120,000

Vancouver.—By a vote taken recently by the townsite of Hastings on the Eastern border of Vancouver joins Greater Vancouver, adding four thousand to the city's population, which now approaches 120,000, not including the city of North Vancouver.

This is the second district which has joined the city within the past six months. South Vancouver, with a population of 20,000 will vote on annexation in January, which with other likely districts will bring the city population up to 150,000.

Immigration Steadily Increases

Ottawa, Ont.—The total immigration into Canada for the past five months of the fiscal year from April to August, included was 180,330, as compared with 106,582 for the same months last year, an increase of 71 per cent.

Lands Patent Office

Ottawa.—An order-in-council has just been passed creating a lands patents branch of the department of the interior for the administration of lands of organized territories.

END OF VETO POWER

REDMOND MAKES A STRONG DECLARATION ON VETO

Chairman of the Irish Nationalist Party is Quite Assured that the Veto Power of the House of Lords Will be Destroyed, and that the Establishment of Home Rule for Ireland Will be a Certainty.

London.—"The veto power of the house of lords is dead. That can be stated definitely now as a result of this election," so said John Redmond, chairman of the Irish Nationalist party. Mr. Redmond spoke with assured emphasis.

"Our chance to win new seats, or to elect more members for the house of commons is small because our party has such an overwhelming proportion of them already." The Irish leader continued: "But we shall have at least two members more in the new parliament, counting our votes in a division, of course. The defection of Cork from our party is regrettable, but not important. We should win Cork easily, but William O'Brien polled every Unionist vote on the registration lists. O'Brien and his colleagues were elected in Cork by Unionist votes, not Nationalist."

"The great point for our friends in America, as well as here, is that we are the greatest of all Home Rule elections," said Mr. Redmond, weighing every word.

"The principal ground, and, indeed, the only specific one, on which the Tories defend the lords' power of veto is that it makes Home Rule impossible. Yet the electors of Great Britain, as well as of Ireland show that they have resolved to destroy the veto power. This is the decisive election, a final election on Home Rule. The abolition of the house of lords' veto means with mathematical certainty the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland."

"In such a matter I have to speak with reserve and with a full sense of responsibility, but with complete knowledge. And I say to our American friends, what I said at Wexford: 'All is well with Home Rule.'"

"Our critics and opponents declared that Premier Asquith must answer two questions publicly. Well, he was asked by his own constituency. 'If you are returned to power will the Liberal government immediately after the abolition of the lords' veto pass a Home Rule Bill.' Mr. Asquith answered unqualifiedly, 'Yes.' He was asked then what he meant by Home Rule, and he answered, 'At Albert Hall, Dec. 10, 1909, I explained what I meant by Home Rule and I adhere to every word of that statement.'"

"Therefore, I am satisfied in stating that this is the greatest and most conclusive of all Home Rule elections," added Redmond, emphasizing the point he was making.

"Under the conditions of the bill abolishing the lords' veto, it may take two and a half years to pass the Home Rule bill into law, that is, if the lords intend to use the provisions of the bill to the utmost to cause delay. But I do not believe they will do that. When the veto bill is passed and Home Rule cannot be prevented longer, the lords will come to terms on Home Rule, for they will have nothing more to gain by resisting it."

"I repeat yet again. All is well with the Home Rule and you can give that message from me to your readers."

Redmond is in great spirits, and plainly is confident of the result of the struggle for Home Rule. He regards O'Brien's revolt in Cork as a freak movement, transient, and representing nothing except O'Brien's personal hold in his own country.

FIRMAN KILLED—CREW INJURED

Four Men Badly Injured and Are Now in Hospital at Edmonton—Will Recover

Edmonton.—As the result of a C. P. R. engine running off the track on the new Wetaskiwin line and rolling down a twenty-five foot embankment, a firman is dead and three are in Edmonton hospitals, while a fifth is badly shaken up.

The accident occurred at five o'clock on Saturday evening, when a construction train was running out of Macklin to Wetaskiwin with a string of empty cars. An open switch was the cause of the accident, one man being pinned beneath the debris.

The men were riding on the engine to get warm. A special train brought all to Edmonton, reaching here at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

The dead man is Thomas Wallace, a fireman, on his way back to the Old Country for Christmas. He died at eleven on Sunday night. The injured are: Thomas Lang, engineer; E. C. Brick, brakeman; Frank Cook, washman; and John Black, brakeman.

All the injured are expected to recover. Brick had his arm cut off, and all were badly scalded.

DEFEND FEDORENKO

Kier Hardie Will Introduce Question in the British House of Commons

Ottawa, Ont.—W. H. Hoop, the Winnipeg labor leader, who is in Ottawa in the interests of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian who resisted extradition to St. Petersburg, has received a cablegram from Kier Hardie, the English labor man, advising Hoop that he would bring the Fedorenko case to the notice of the British Commons, if such was necessary, to defeat the efforts to return the alleged traitor refugee to their government.

Mr. Hoop is creating a deal of public sentiment against the extradition of Fedorenko. The case has not officially come before the minister of justice, being in abeyance, pending the decision of Justice Robson in the Winnipeg courts.

Melbourne Would be Port

Melbourne.—Merchants are protesting against the proposed mail contract with Canada because it does not include Melbourne as a port of call.

MILITARY DRILL FOR SCHOOLS

Part of the Revenue of the Lord Strathcona Fund Devoted to Text Books

Ottawa.—At a conference held here recently of the board of trustees in charge of the Lord Strathcona fund for the promotion of physical and military drill in the schools of the Dominion it was decided that a part of the annual revenue of \$20,000 which the fund now provides should be spent in the preparation and distribution of a handbook giving the objects of the fund together with a manual of drill and physical training exercises suitable for use in the schools.

These text books, which will be illustrated and gotten out in attractive form, will be distributed generally to school teachers and to all others interested throughout Canada. It is expected that the contemplated explanation as to the character of the drill proposed and the benefits that will accrue therefrom will greatly stimulate the movement which is now on foot in all the provinces except Alberta and Quebec.

Arrangements have been made by the board in connection with the detail of the administering fund and to provide for a uniform system of drill in each province.

Hon. Robt. Rogers on behalf of the province of Manitoba informed the trustees that the Manitoba government had agreed to co-operate with the other provinces in adopting physical and military drill in the public schools. It is expected that similar action will be taken by Alberta in the near future. Quebec is so far the only province which is holding aloof from the scheme although the Protestant school board of Quebec has signified the willingness to adopt the system in the Protestant schools.

HAVE FOUND LONG LOST PLANS

Quite a Sensation Was Caused When it was Announced the A. & G. W. Plans Were Found

Edmonton.—A sensation was sprung in Friday's session of the Alberta legislature, which lasted until midnight, when Premier Sifton announced that the long lost plans of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway had been found. These are plans which the railway company has been claiming they filed in accordance with contract and which had been approved.

R. B. Bennett also has made frequent reference to them, declaring they were tabled in the house last session but did not appear among the papers laid before the royal commission. He said it was most strange the way in which they had disappeared so completely.

These plans were found by the assistant clerk of the house. They were in a cupboard in the speaker's room and had fallen down behind the shelves and were discovered accidentally. In announcing the plans, the premier said they were not initiated by former Premier Rutherford and never been approved by him.

LIKELY ICE-BOUND

Geological Survey Party From Ottawa Has Not Been Heard From

Ottawa.—No word has been received in the city from James Macoun of the geological survey who left early in the year to gather specimens in the Hudson Bay district, and is thought possible that the cruiser on which his party sailed from Fort Churchill is ice-bound in northern waters. Mr. Macoun was to have returned to the city early last month. Days went by and there was neither appearance nor word of the missing geologist.

"Is there any intention of sending out an expedition to search for Mr. Macoun's party?" an officer of the geological survey was asked.

"The probabilities are that we would not be able to come across them in the vast northern country," he replied, "besides Mr. Macoun's party have ample provisions."

While the party is very possibly frozen in there are plenty of safe harbours along the north coast of Canada, east of Hudson Bay, in which the party might have taken refuge when the ice began to close in.

FINDS BUFFALO HEAD

Fine Specimen Secured in Dried Up Alkali Lake in Alberta by Sam McKay

Medicine Hat, Alta.—James Fleming, of the American hotel, has acquired a curio which may eventually rest in the British museum. It is a perfect head of a buffalo bull, 21 feet 4 inches by 3 feet. It has been marvellously preserved in an alkali quarry for over 2

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RIDEAU SHOE

A
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NEW
YEAR

Christmas Greetings

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COLONIZATION COMPANY, LTD.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

TOWN AND DISTRICT

A local minister had had a serious time in fighting the season element in his town and had not been backed up in his efforts by the members of his own church. This with other troubles had led to his resignation and in announcing his departure at his farewell sermon said:

"I am going to do something the devil never does." They wondered what it could be. "I am going to leave C—."

Secure your marks for the mass general ball at Yates Drug Store.

Advertising seems to be an art yet to be discovered by some people. This is, in the practical part of it. A constant stream of water from one or more fire engines will soon extinguish or get under control a very large fire, while a few buckets of water, dashed on here and there, have little or no effect. The modern fire department is practical, and has overcome the bucket system; and so with modern advertising—plenty of it, used in a practical, common sense and judicious manner, pays.

Gaudaur's line of watches and jewelry for Xmas gifts are outstanding.

If you want to catch a certain kind of fish you use a certain kind of bait; not all fish bite at all kinds of bait. Not all people respond to every advertisement. The newspaper is a medium indispensable to the majority of advertisers, because of its wide and repeating circulation. It is a promoter of trade and profit; newspapers advertising is no longer an open question; that is, when done in a practical and intelligent manner, and pays because of its effectiveness and cheapness.

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. "A B. C. of Health," says "Dr. Gray's" Dr. Gray's Compound is the best preparation on the market for colds. It is recommended to all to keep it handy and take it as soon as you feel the first signs of a cold.

Now all pull together for a new and better town.

Frederick Townsend Martin, a tender of the more intellectual set of New York society, passed at one of his homes, the American hotel near the river to marry only an American.

"There's Miss Harrison," he said. "There's Miss Townsend. There's Miss Gould. Those girls have got a fashion that I hope will prevail for a long time." Mr. Martin smiled. "After all," he said, "a noble man, with nothing to boast of but his ancestors, is but a human pedestal—his sole good thing about him is underground."

Special bargains this week in Xmas cards and calendars at Yates Drug Store.

The Call has at all times done its best to encourage our town fire department and have boasted the hope of every opportunity and will even large to do so. Yet it seems to be that some one was to blame for the empty engine appearing at the fire last week and there is a knock line to that person or persons, whoever they may be.

Marks from sets, up at Gaudaur's.

The idea brought up in the last Council meeting, that the police officer be instructed to regularly examine the premises of every property owner in town and see that nothing was allowed to be loose around any building of an inflammable nature, was a splendid one and let us hope it will be acted upon. It would also be well to give him special instructions to see that all backyards are kept clean and tidy. We believe this is really part of his duties, but an officer is like the rest of us and does not feel like interfering in private matters unless he knows it is the special desire of the citizens that he should do so. The Call has many times in the past called attention to the danger of having paper, etc., lying about town to the advantage of keeping the ranks clean and sanitary. Now, we think the time has arrived when it is well to have the laws governing these matters enforced as no worse in this respect than other towns; but why should we look for better than other towns? Let us all work together for a neat, clean town. It will give our visitors a better impression of us as well as protect our property and health.

When your feet are wet and cold, and your body is chilled, a big dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will do you good. It is a hot water going to bed, and are almost sure to be well off a severe cold. For sale by all druggists.

YOU WILL GET THE
BEST HOLIDAY GOODS
And the LOWEST PRICES
AT
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"The PALACE of PASTIME,"
THE HUB - E. URCH
4 BOWLING ALLEYS 8 POOL TABLES
FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,
Soft Drinks Tea, Coffee and Cocoa
And Everything Refreshing
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The Lure of the Mask

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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(Continued.)

They landed at the custom house at 2 in the afternoon and passed without any difficulty.

Hillard obtained rooms pleasantly situated looking out upon the sparkling bay. Giovanni began at once to unpack the trunks, happy enough to have something to occupy him till after dark, when he determined to venture forth. The dreaded carabinieri had paid him not the slightest attention. So far he was as safe as though he were in New York.

It was yet so early in the day that the two young men sallied forth in quest of light adventure. Besides, Merrihew was very eager to find some Roman and Florence newspapers. The American Comic Opera company was somewhere north. They found stationed outside the hotel a rosy cheeked cabby who answered to the name of Tomasso, or Tomass, as the Neapolitans generally drop the final. He carried a bright red lap robe and blanket, spoke a little English and was very proud of the accomplishment. He was rather disappointed, however, when Hillard bargained with him in his own tongue. Tomass shook his fingers under Hillard's nose, and Hillard returned the compliment. Finally Tomass compromised on 1 lira 50 centesimi (30 cents) per hour, with 50 centesimi (10 cents) as a pourboire (tip). Crack, crack! Down the hill they went, as if a thousand devils were after them.

"By George," gasped Merrihew, clutching his seat, "the fool will break our necks!"

Tomass grinned and cracked his whip. He did not understand the word slowly in his own tongue or in any other, at least not till he reached the shore. A dozen times the Via Roma Merrihew yelled that they would lose a wheel. But Tomass knew the game.

Merrihew had never seen such shops, coral, coral wherever the eye roamed—where did they get it all, and to whom did they sell it? Necklaces, tiaras, rings, brooches, carved and uncarved—were there women enough in the world to buy these things?

"If I had a wife"—he began.

"Well?"

"I'd feel devilish sorry for her husband at this moment."

"But isn't the color great?" said Hillard. It was good to be in Naples again.

"I never saw so many kids," Merrihew finally observed, "so many dirty ones," he added. "Herod would have had his work cut out for him here. Now where can we get some newspapers? I must know where she is."

At the bookshop in the piazza they found the Rome and Florence papers. Hillard went through them thoroughly, but nowhere did he see anything relative to the doings of the American Comic Opera company.

"Not a line, Dan."

"But there must be something in the Florence paper. They should be playing there yet."

"Nothing. These papers are two weeks old."

Merrihew stared blankly at the sheet. "I should like to know what it means."

"We will write to the consulate in Rome. If there has been any trouble he will certainly notify us. I'll write tonight. Now, here's Cook's next door. We'll ask if there is any mail for Kitty Killigrew."

But there wasn't, nor had there been, and the name was not on the forwarding books.

"Looks as if your Kitty were the needle in the haystack."

"Cut it!" savagely. Pictures and churches and museums were all well enough, but Merrihew wanted Kitty Killigrew above all the treasures of earth.

When they turned down the Via Caracciolo, with the full sweep of the magnificent bay at their feet, Merrihew's disappointment softened somewhat. It was the fashionable hour. The band was playing near by in the Villa Nazionale. Americans were everywhere. Occasionally a stray princess or countess flashed by inert and listless against the cushions and invariably overdressed. And when men accompanied them the men (if they were husbands) lolled back, even more listless. And beggars of all sorts and descriptions besieged the "very great and rich Americans."

They were nearly a week in Naples. They saw the galleries, the museums and churches; they saw underground Naples; they made the weary and useful ascent of Vesuvius, and Merrihew added a new smell to his collection every hour. Pompeii by moonlight, however, was worth a thousand ordinary dreams, and Merrihew, who had abundant imagination, but no art with which to express it, happily or unhappily, saw Lytton's story unfold in all its romantic splendor.

They lingered at Anafit three days and dreamed away the hours under the white pergola. Merrihew was loath to leave, but Hillard was for going on to Sorrento, for which his heart was always longing.

A spring rain fell as they took the incline, and it followed them over the mountains and down into Sorrento. They finally drew up in the courtyard of the Hotel de la Sirena, and the

long ride was at an end. The little garden was white and pink with roses and camellias, and the tubed mandarin was heavy with fruit.

"And this is March," said Merrihew, his thought traveling back to his own bleak country, where winter is so long and summer is so short.

Their rooms were on the northeast corner, on the first floor, and from the windows they could look down upon the marina piccola and the tideless sea, a sheer 150 feet below. Everybody welcomed the Signor Hillard. The hotel was his and everything and everybody in it.

Later, when they were alone, Hillard began to explain.

"They remember my father. He used to live like a prince in Sorrento. Every time I come here I do the best I can to keep the luster to his name. Tomorrow I shall point out to you the villa in which I was born. A Russian princess owns it now."

"A real live princess?" said Merrihew. "Is she beautiful?"

"Once upon a time," returned Hillard, laughing.

Giovanni did not return till late that night, and on the morrow Hillard questioned him.

"I have been to see a cousin," said Giovanni, "who lives on the way to El Deserta."

"Ah! So you have a cousin here?"

"Yes, signor."

How odd he looked, poor devil! Hillard did not take particular notice of him during the past week's excursions. Giovanni had aged ten years since they landed.

"And was this cousin glad to see you? And is he to be trusted?"

"Both, signor. He had some news. She—the girl—is a dancer in a Paris cafe."

"Would you like me to give you the necessary money to go to Paris and bring her back to the Sabine hills?" Hillard asked softly.

"I shall go to Paris, signor—after."

"What is his name?" Hillard had never till this moment asked this question.

"I know it. That is sufficient. He is high, signor, very high, yet I shall reach him. If I told you his name—"

"There would be the possibility of my warning him."

"That is why I hesitate."

"You are a Catholic, Giovanni."

Giovanni signified that he was.

"Does not the God of all Catholics, of all Christians, in fact—does he not say that vengeance is his and that he will repay?"

"But there are so many of us, signor, so many of us small and of slight importance, that, likely enough, God, with all his larger cares, has not the time to remember us. What may happen to him in the hereafter does not concern me, for he will certainly be in the purgatory of the rich and I in the purgatory of the poor. It must be now, now!"

"Go your own way," said Hillard, dismissing him. "I shall never urge you again."

Giovanni gone, Hillard leaned against the easement. The sun was bright this morning, and the air was clear. He could see Naples distinctly. Below, the fishermen and their wives, their bare feet plowing in the wet sands, were drawing in the nets, awaying their bodies gracefully.

And then Merrihew burst in upon him wildly excited and flourishing the hotel register.

"Look at this!" he cried breathlessly. He flung the book on the table and pointed with shaking finger.

Hillard came forward, and this is what he saw:

Thomas O'Mally
James Smith
Arthur Worth
La Signorina Capricciola
Kitty Killigrew
Am. Comic Opera Co., N. Y.

"Kitty has been here!"

"Perfectly true. But I wonder"—

"Wonder about what?" asked Merrihew.

"Who La Signorina Capricciola is. Whimsical, indeed. She must be the mysterious prima donna."

Hillard studied the easy flowing hand and ran his fingers through his hair thoughtfully.

"What is it?" asked Merrihew curiously.

"I am wondering where I have seen that handwriting before."

Another fortnight found the pair back in Naples after spending a week on Capri. At the hotel they found a batch of mail. There was a letter which held particular interest to Merrihew. It was from the consul at Rome, a reply to Hillard's inquiries regarding the American Comic Opera company.

"We'll now find out where your charming Kitty is," Hillard said, breaking the seal.

But they didn't. On the contrary, the writer hadn't the slightest idea where the play actors were or had gone. They had opened a two weeks' engagement at the Teatro Quirino. There had been a good house on the opening night. The remainder of the week did not show the sale of a hundred tickets. The American manager had shown neither foresight nor common sense, and his backer withdrew his support. The percentage demanded by the managers in Florence, Genoa, Milan and Venice was so exorbitant (although they had agreed to a moderate term in the beginning) that it would have been nothing short of foolhardiness to try to fill the bookings. The singing of the prima donna, however, had created a highly favorable impression among the critics, but she was unknown. The writer also advised Mr. Hillard not to put his money to any like adventure.

"That's bad luck," growled Merrihew, who saw his hopes go down the horizon.

"But it makes me out a pretty good prophet," was Hillard's rejoinder. "The angel's money gave out. Too many obstacles. To conquer a people

and a government by light opera—it can't be done here. And so the American Comic Opera company at the present moment is vegetating in some little boarding house waiting for money from home."

Merrihew gnawed the end of his cane. All his pleasant dreams had burst like soap bubbles. Had they not always done so? There would be no jaunts with Kitty, no pleasant, little excursions, no little suppers after the performance. And what a Michelangelo or a Titian when a man's in love?

"Hence up, Dan. Who knows? Kitty may be on the high seas—that is, if she has taken my advice and got a return ticket. I'll give you a dinner at the Bertolini tonight, and you may have the magnum of my vintage you like. We'll have Tomass drive us down the Via Caracciolo. It will take some of the disappointment out of your system."

They had ridden up and down the Via Caracciolo twice when they espied a huge automobile, ultramarine blue. It passed with a cloud of dust and a rumble which was thunderous. Hillard half rose from his seat.

"Somebody you know?" asked Merrihew.

"The man at the wheel looked a bit like Sandford."

"Sandford? By George, that would be jolly!"

"Perhaps they will come this way again. Tomass, follow that motor."

Sure enough, when the car reached the Largo Vittoria it wheeled and came rumbling back. This time Hillard had no doubts. He stood up and waved his arms. The automobile barked and groaned and came to a stand.

"Hello, Sandford!"

"Jack Hillard, as I live, and Dan Merrihew! Neil," turning to one of the three pretty women in the tonneau, "what did tell you? I felt it in my bones that we would run across some one we knew."

"Or over them," his wife laughed.

When we meet an old friend in a foreign land, one who has accepted our dinners and with whom we have often dined, what is left but to fall on their necks and weep? There with handshaking and compliments, handshaking and questions, and, at all cases like this every one talked at once—how was old New York, how was the winter in Cairo, how so forth and so on—till a policeman politely told them that this was not a private thoroughfare and that they were blocking the way. So they parted, the two young men having promised to dine with the Sandford party that evening.

"What luck, Dan?" Hillard was exuberant.

"Saves you the price of a dinner."

"I wasn't thinking of that. But I shall find out all about her tonight."

"Who?"

"The lady in the fog, the masquerading lady!"

(To be continued.)

SCOTTISH GHOSTS.

Phantoms That Are Said Still to Haunt Country Houses.

The faith in ghosts still haunts the minds of many practical Scotsmen, and the instances of the live supernatural upon which it is fed are infinitely preferable to the irrational credulities of our crystal gazers and other romancers of the world of "spooks." At the seat of the Airlies there is the ghostly drummer, whose rub-a-dub is the invariable presage of death in the family. At Newton castle still walks of a night the "Green Lady," so called from her green silk dress, and in Berwickshire the residence of Allanbank is haunted by the troubled spirit of "Pearlin' Jean." She is so called from her fondness for a particular kind of lace and rustles up and down stairs in her silks.

In the well known country house of Piffshire which has been for many generations in the hands of the same family an unhappy leman by day and night haunts the great stairs. Some time ago a member of the house party, while going down to lunch, stooped to pick up her handkerchief. As she recovered herself she saw a lady, richly dressed and exceedingly handsome, come from a door opening on the landing and hurry down stairs. As neither at table nor in the drawing room did she meet this stranger, she mentioned the fact to her host, who (adventurously) turned the topic of conversation. The next day, while going through the ancient mansion with her host and hostess, among other rooms they looked into that out of which the lady had emerged. The walls were lined with family portraits, but one place was unfilled. Its picture lay face against the floor. Said the host: "Oh, Miss So-and-so, you have heard of my great-grand-cousin, who was rather a disgrace to the family early last century. This is her room." Saying this, he bent down and turned the picture round. "What do you think of her beauty?" There were the very face and figure his guest had seen upon the stairs—Cassell's Journal.

Merry Monarchs.

Some interesting particulars regarding the manner in which royalty relieve the monotony of a railway journey were given the other day by Mr. James Coker, foreman of the royal train staff of the London & North-western Railway, who is about to retire after nearly fifty-two years' service. King Edward, he says, was a very jovial traveler. He always appeared to be able to while away the tedium of the journey. "You would see him playing bridge and chatting and laughing with his suite. The Kaiser, too, is a very jolly traveler. Each time I journeyed with him I heard him joking with his attendants. He seems fond of having big men about him; I noticed that all his suite were well over six feet in height. A very different man from the Czar, who was very quiet on the journey, always reading or looking out of the window."

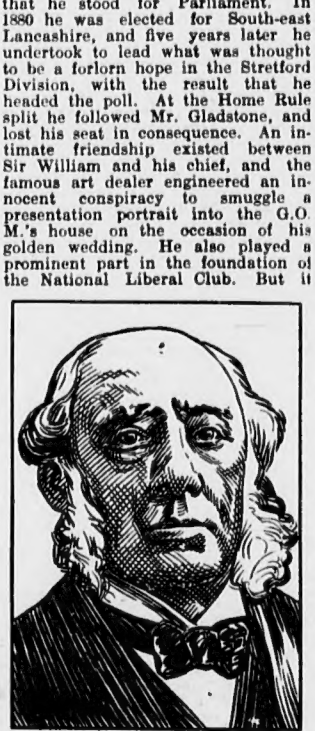
William Sharp, a blind student at the Guilford Technical Institute, has secured first prize in an examination in advanced French, which also carries the Society of Arts first-class certificate. He answered the question, which were read to him, on a Braille typewriter.

FAMOUS ART DEALER

PHILANTHROPIC CAREER OF LATE SIR WILLIAM AGNEW.

Theft of the "Gainsborough Duchess" Is Recalled by Death of Great Politician, Art Lover and Litterateur in London—His Generosity and Ready Wit Did Much for Manchester Ship Canal Scheme.

At the advanced age of 85 Sir William Agnew, Bart., the distinguished art dealer and collector, has passed away at his London residence. The late baronet, whose benefactions were on a princely scale, took a prominent place alike in the political, artistic, and literary life of his time, and retired only a few years ago from the direction of the famous picture-dealing firm of Thomas Agnew & Sons, and the chairmanship of Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co., proprietors of the "Punch" born at Manchester, he was the son of Mrs. Thomas Agnew, who was mayor of Salford in the year of the Great Exhibition, 1861. Quite early in life young Agnew took a keen interest in politics, but it was not until comparatively late in life that he stood for Parliament. In 1880 he was elected for South-east Lancashire, and five years later he undertook to lead what was thought to be a forlorn hope in the Stretford Division, with the result that he headed the poll. At the Home Rule split he followed Mr. Gladstone, and lost his seat in consequence. An intimate friendship existed between Sir William and his chief, and the famous art dealer engineered an innocent conspiracy to smuggle a presentation portrait into the G. O. M. house on the occasion of the golden wedding. He also played a prominent part in the foundation of the National Liberal Club. But it



SIR WILLIAM AGNEW.

was in the world of art that he was best known to the end of his days. Sir William helped to make a success of the art collections at many exhibitions, notably the 1887 Manchester Exhibition, that at Melbourne in 1888, and that in Paris in 1900. By his exertions fifty pictures by deceased masters of the English School were sent to France on that occasion, and he himself lent several valuable works by Burne-Jones, an act of international courtesy which at a time of tension between the two nations was most valuable. One of the most sensational episodes in the world of art with which he was associated was the case of Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire." On May 6, 1876, he purchased the picture for £10,100, and 18 days later it disappeared, having been cut out of its frame in the Agnew Gallery. Sir William offered a reward of £1,000 for its recovery, and there was an extraordinary crop of rumors regarding the cause of its disappearance. Twenty-five years later, in April, 1901, it was recovered, at great expense, in America, the personality of the thief remaining a mystery. In 1893 he presented to the National Gallery "The Harbor of Refuge," by Fred. Walker, A.R.A., whose genius he was one of the first to recognize, buying a picture from him in 1864 with compliments that quite overcame the artist. Sir William's philanthropy was carried out on a princely scale. For many years he maintained at his own expense a school for 100 poor children at Pendleton, Manchester, and he was on the board of several charitable institutions.

By his ready wit and financial help he did much to maintain public confidence in the great Manchester Ship Canal scheme. Sir William married in 1851 the eldest daughter of Mr. E. P. Kenworthy, of Manchester. He leaves a family of two daughters and four sons. He was created a baronet in 1895, and is succeeded in the title by Mr. George William Agnew, Liberal member for West Salford.

Henry VIII. and Puddings.

Bluff King Hal, otherwise Henry VIII. of England, was exceedingly fond of puddings. At one time he gave a certain Mrs. Cornwallis a line in Aldgate for herself and her heirs forever "in reward of fine puddings." In King Henry VIII.'s private accounts occur again and again entries of his rewards to different housewives for bringing him puddings. A typical instance runs thus: "Item. The same day paid to the wife that made the king puddings at Hampton corte, vis. viijd." This would be about \$1.75, but its value was much greater when the entry was made. This love for "fine puddings" explains much in the familiar rotund figure of King Hal.

Blind Student's Success.

William Sharp, a blind student at the Guilford Technical Institute, has secured first prize in an examination in advanced French, which also carries the Society of Arts first-class certificate. He answered the question, which were read to him, on a Braille typewriter.

CANADIAN PEACHES ABROAD.

Fruit in Britain Has Been an Object Lesson.

The successful shipment of Canadian peaches on a commercial scale to the markets of Great Britain, will mark the year 1915 as the beginning of a new era in the development of the tender fruit industry in Canada. There has been extensive planting of peach orchards during the past few years, and notwithstanding the enlarged market in the Northwest, the crop has now reached such proportions, or at least it will in a year or two, that there will be no encouragement to increase the peach acreage, unless some other outlet is in sight.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, as represented by the St. Catharines Cold Storage 2 Forwarding Co., was for 2,000 cases, but, owing to stormy weather and other causes, only 1,200 cases were ready in time.

Three varieties have been shipped, namely, "Early Crawford," "Old Mixon" and "Elberta." These have all been landed in good condition. The packing has been reported as perfect. In some cases it was necessary to hold the peaches for a few days to allow them to ripen.

The returns have been very encouraging to growers. Each case contained only 20 to 25 peaches, or about 6 pounds of fruit. The selling prices so far reported have varied from three shillings and three pence to six shillings and six pence, the average net return to the growers being nearly \$1 per case. This determined by frequent shipments to Montreal, and cold storage chambers were reserved on steamers for three weekly sailings each to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and one to Bristol. The facilities thus provided made private shipments possible. Mr. C. A. Dobson, of the Jordan Harbor Peach Ranch, has made successful shipments of several hundred cases of peaches, and others have shipped peaches and early apples.

The freight refrigerator car and cargo inspection services of this branch of the Department of Agriculture, we will have complete data respecting the temperature and other conditions under which the fruit was carried until it reached the markets in Great Britain.

This information will be issued in the form of a bulletin for the guidance of growers who may wish to make shipments in future. The trail will be well blazed and it will be the fault of the shippers if they do not follow it successfully.

A recent bulletin makes the following announcement respecting the season's crop: "In Eastern Canada the peach crop has been very irregular, and quite conflicting reports have been received. As the crop approaches maturity and is being harvested, the general estimation would be that there is a medium to full crop, but light in certain varieties. The late peaches are even better than the earlier varieties. The Early Crawfords were better than usual. The Elbertas, however, are light. British Columbia reports a full crop of both early and late peaches."

It also contains information of importance to shippers. "Many peach growers are shipping this year for the first time in peach boxes. It should be noted that, while the Inspection and Sale Act prescribed no name and addresses for the peach basket, the peach box must be marked the same as any other closed package. The inspectors are reporting a number of cases where peach boxes have not been properly marked."

The presence in the English market of Canadian peaches will present to the British public another aspect of our resources.

Toronto Girl's Task Will Be Done. Some months ago it was announced that the talented young painter, Miss Edith P. Stevenson, whose studio is at Richmond Hill, near Toronto, had been commissioned to paint twelve of the judges of the State of Ohio for instalment of the new Court House erected at Youngstown, the capital of that prosperous state.

The vindicator of Youngstown, which is the most important centre of America with Pittsburgh in the lead, on Nov. 6th, devoted a full page to the work of Miss Stevenson. In the course of the article it is stated: "Miss Stevenson has pleased all who have had the pleasure of inspecting the canvases by the artistic way in which she has handled difficult subjects of portraiture. Her wonderful talent is perhaps best seen in her marvelous reproductions of live likenesses of judges who have 'passed on' many years ago and of whom but the poorest daughtertypes or photos are in existence. From the standpoint of art alone many of her present portraits are masterpieces of this class of painting aside from their value as likenesses."

With an Eye to the Future. "It would probably take many generations of adversity to train Canadians into the far-seeing thriftiness of my people," once observed a Canadian of Scotch birth. "I remember a case of a Scotch woman who had been promised a new bonnet by a lady. Before she undertook the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman: 'Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. Carmichael?' 'Weel,' responded Mrs. Carmichael, thoughtfully, 'I'll think I'll take a straw one. It'll maybe be a mouthful to the coo when I'm done wi' it!'

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OLD-TIME FOOTBALL.

In 1175 the Game First Came Into Popularity.

Football owes its origin to the Romans, who played with a ball of cloth or leather stuffed with flocks, called harpastum, or with a windbag, called follis.

It is not possible, says an English writer, to produce any direct evidence of the progress or popularity of the game in England prior to the year 1175. It is fairly conclusively established, however, that football goes back several centuries further than cricket. In 1175 William Fitzstephen, writing in his history of London, mentions the fact that it was the habit of the young men of the city to play at the well-known game of ball after dinner. And there can be no doubt that this game was football, but what its outstanding features were can only be a matter of guesswork. The game was confined to the lower classes; no rules existed for its control; the contests seem to have been more in the nature of general scrambles, the goals being placed at either end of a town or street; and the number of players seem to have been unlimited.

Although popular, it met with opposition from the authorities. Edward II., in 1314, forbade football under pain of imprisonment, owing to the "great noise in the city caused by hustling over large balls, from which many evils might arise, which God forbid. The game, nevertheless, progressed. In 1413 Edward III. ordered his sheriffs to suppress "such idle practices," because "the skill at shooting with arrows was almost totally laid aside for the purpose of various useless and unlawful games." But so persistent were the popular classes in this almost national pastime that Richard II. and his successors had to continue to proclaim against "tennis, football, and other games." This determined persecution had no appreciable effect, however. The people persisted in the game they loved better than the law. James III. of Scotland also found it necessary to order quarterly practices of arms when "footballe and golfe be utterly cryed down and not to be used."

Played almost exclusively by the ignorant and rough, labored by the upper classes, and accompanied by frequent brawling, murder and great effusion of blood. Yet so far the game was more handball than football. The gradual refinement and regulation of the game resulted in a decrease of its popularity, so that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the game almost disappeared altogether. These the leading public schools took up the game, each in its own particular style. In 1825 the Blackheath and Richmond clubs were formed, and in 1833 the Football Association. In 1877 the number of players was reduced from 20 to 15.

The discovery of remains, apparently those of a hippopotamus, a bison and other great beasts, in the peaceful County of Cambridgeshire, England, is an event of some interest and perhaps of some scientific interest. It is well known, of course, in prehistoric ages the mammoths roamed England. Many remains of these early inhabitants of our isles have been found and more will probably be found when further excavations are made.

In particular, we remark in passing, that the great plain at Aldershot seems to offer good opportunities to the scientific enquirer, for few who have examined it in even a cursory manner can doubt that it was at one time an inland sea, and this view is supported by the discovery of shells in many exposed parts of the neighborhood.

Be that as it may, the evidence that the hippopotamus made his home in the neighborhood of the present University of Cambridge seems conclusive, although he prudently disappeared long before the first professor appeared on the scene to disturb his haunts by the inconvenient scientific enquiries that occasionally embarrass the modern undergraduate.

England was in those days a tropical country, and evidently joined to the continent by a strip of land that has since disappeared, but the boggy lands of the Fen district need not otherwise have changed much until they were drained, for the soft, marshy soil and pools would offer a suitable home to the hippopotamus.

